FIRST EDITION

Foreign Mail News.

Marshal Bazaine's Defense.

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

The Czar and his Subjects-The Alabama Claims-English View of American Repudia-

From foreign mails just received we make the following extracts:-

ADDRESS TO THE CEAR BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF MOSCOW.

"Most Gracious Sovereign:-For fifteen years Russia has patiently endured an unprecedented humiliation, in the firm hope that, constantly growing under your sovereign care, she could recover, in fitting time, freedom and strength and due respect abroad. On the inspiration of your sovereign conscience you have decided, Sire, that this time has now arrived-that the hour has come for Russia to shake off the unlawful bonds placed on her by her enemies. Not clandestinely, but openly, you have de-nounced several articles of the Treaty of Paris, which was already, long since, wholly broken and trampled upon by the very powers who made it to Russia's harm.

"Your words, solemnly attered in the name of the Russian land and people, will not remain words alone, but will be converted into decisive acts. Whatever tria's may now threaten us we are sure will not find Russia unprepared; they will undoubtedly always find Russia in close array about your throne. But Russia looks on her future with greater confidence than in former times, feeling in herself a coastant spiritual renovation. Each of your great reforms, already completed, now in completion, and longed for is to her, and at the same time to your Majesty, a source of new strength. No one has ever gained such rights to the gratitude of a people

as you, Sire, and no one has ever been repaid by a people with such ardent devotion. "From you the Russian nation has received gifts, and in you it continues to see the surest guardian of the liberties it has acquired, which suffice it henceforth for daily bread. From you it expects also the completion of your happy beginning, and, first of all, an extension of the freedom of opinion and of the press, without which the national spirit dies out, and there is no room for candor and frankness in its rela-tions to the authorities; the freedom of the Church, without which even religious instruction itself is inefficient; and, finally, freedom of conscience-that most precious treasure for the

"Sire! internal and external affairs are in-separably connected. The gauge of success in the external sphere lies in that force of national self-knowledge and self-respect which the State carries into all the directions of its life. It is only by unwavering obedience to the principle of nationality that the organism of the State is strengthened, its borders united to it, and that unity consolidated which was the unchangeable historical legacy of your and our ancestors, and the constant banner of Moscow from the beginning of its existence. Under this banner, Sire. al your flat all classes of the nation range themselves even now- and now, too, without difference of rank-in a friendly band, in unwavering hope in the Divine mercy, in the right, and

Gonfidence in his people on the part of the Czar; a prudent self-possession in freedom and addelity in allegiance on the part of the people, and a mutual indissoluble union of the Czar with his people, founded on the community of the national spirit, on the agreement of aspiration and belief-this is our strength, this is what will aid Russia to fulfil its great historical mission. Yes, Sire, your will, we say in conclusion, in the words of our ancestors to your first crowned ancestor in 1642:- 'Your will we are ready to obey with our substance and our blood, and our thought is such.

"Adopted unanimously by the municipality of Moscow, Nov. 17-29, 1870." The address was received by the Emperor. though its language is bolder and more open than that of any paper which has for many years been presented to him.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE ALABAMA GRIEV-ANCES A BLUNDER. The Pall Mall Gazette of the 17th ultimo has

the following on the Alabama claims:-The hostility of the United States is the true key to the position occupied by Great Britain, and we should stand a great deal better with the world if we bonestly acknowledged it. Those among us who are striving their hardest to put some other construction on Russian and Prussian diplomacy than that which every organ of opinion outside England has placed upon it would most of them admit, if they would speak frankly that the consideration which reconclies them to turning the other cheek to Count Bismarck after one has been smitten by Prince Gortschakoff is their conviction that if we made a bold step forward on the European political stage the Americans would take us at a disadvantage. The great error of English statesmanship is unquestionably its tendency to tide over the difficulties which arise with the United States by the help of the expedient which comes first to hand. But it is labor lost, and an ultimate rebuff invited, when the Foreign Office meddles with European politics, so long as any American question remains unsettled. No greater blunder was ever committed than the postponement of the Alabama grievances. It is true we can never be sure what complaints the Americans will advance. Even the English Foreign Office might be forgiven for not having looked forward to a renewal of the fishery dispute. The true policy is nevertheless to solve all American controversies as rapidly as possible, and by any issue rather than none. policy actually followed has been the very worst conceivable. When the Alabama claims had been postponed; when the Dominion of Canada had been established; when our American territories were virtually garrisoned by a weak militia, there remained, as M. Thiers put it, not another fault to be guilty of.

AMERICAN REPUDIATION. The following extract is from the London Ex-

aminer of the 17th ult.:-Let us say all that has been said, including much trat ought not to be said, for repudiation. It is asserted that no generation has the right to

pledge the fruits of the labor of a future generation, and that accordingly posterity, not having made the promise, is not bound to fulfil It is a sufficient answer to this argument to remind those who bring it forward that we have inherited not only the liabilities, but also the assets of our ancestors, including among the latter many advantages altogether beyond price. Another argument very frequently used may be stated thus:- "The persons who subscribed the loan obtained better terms than they would have done had there been no risk of not being repaid. The United States obtains its loans on worse terms than our own country, not because it is less able to repay them, but because its reputation as to willingness to pay is not so well established as ours. The lenders, there-fore, having been paid for taking the risk, have no just cause of complaint if they lose their capital." This argument would equally justify a person setting his house on fire, because in-surance companies are obliged to charge a higher rate than would be necessary if arson were a thing unknown. A tradesman who gives credit must, to get the same profit as others who do not, charge an enhanced frice sufficient

to cover the amount of his bad debts. Would this justify his customers in refusing to pay him for the goods they had bought? We think not. Another mode of attack on the just interests of the fund-holder is frequently adopted by those who have just enough acquaintance with eco-An Address to the Czar.

who have just enough acquaintance with economical science to make them confident without being accurate. "The funds which were contributed," we are told, "were taken from the circulating capital of the country; and the fund from which the laboring capital of the country. classes receive their remuneration was dimi-nished by the whole amount lent to the Govern-The capitalists, therefore, were repaid by their saving in wages, the working class having borne the whole of the expense; and so far from being aggrieved if they are not paid again, the capitalists have really escaped bearing their fair share of the repayment." There sufficient truth in this statement, inexact and irrelevant as is its conclusion, to make it worth while to point out the inadequacy of the premises to prove the desired conclusion, though sufficient to establish principles which we hold to be of great importance, and likely to attract much attention in future.

BAZAINE'S DEFENSE.

Summary Report of the Operations of the Army of the Rhine, 18th August to 29th October,

Under this title Marshal Bazaine has brought out at Simion's, in Berlin, a brochure accompanied by a map of the intrenched camp of Metz. The following is an analysis of this pamphlet. After describing the battles of 14th, 16th, and 18th August, which rendered the retreat of the army upon Verdun impossible, the writer continues as follows:-

The commanders and chiefs of the particular armies met at Guimont, and were of opinion that the army ought to remain at Metz in order to occupy 200,000 of the enemy, give France time to organize a resistance, and exercise the armies already in formation in order that, in case the enemy could not be conquered, at least to render his retreat fatal. As to Metz, the fortress had need of an army to defend it, to complete its forts, its armanents, and its outward works. They reckoned that without the support of an army Metz could not hold out fifteen days. Unfortunately, neither the civil nor military authorities had, while it was yet possible.

military authorities had, while it was yet possible, taken the precaution to augment the supply of provisions in case of a long ivvestment.

The civil authorities also neglected to send out strangers and useless mouths, and the prescribed measures not to terrify the population were also neglected. In consequence, after the investment we had to live on the scanty provisionment of Metz and the few villages which we possessed. It was therefore decided in the meeting of 26th August, in order to raise the spirits of the troops, to make demonstrations to harass the enemy and thus to augment the provisions. On receipt of a telegram from the Emperor saying, "Received your despatch augment the provisions. On receipt of a telegram from the Emperor saving, "Received your despatch of 19th at Kheims, I am advancing by Montmedy, I shall be by to morrow on the Aisne, I will then arrange circumstances in order to come to your aid," this plan was modified and the compats of 31st August and 1st September were fought with the intention of making a sortic towards. Thoseville, "The position became were and wasse Thionville. The position became worse and worse every day, and all efforts to get into communication with the Government were in vain. At least tion with the Government were in vain. At least (from the 15th to 17th] September, I tried to communicate with it. I sent four several ways copies of the following despatch:—"The army wants to know what > going on in Paris and in France, We are with at communication with the interior, and the occasional rumors brought by prisoners are most disquieting. We require instruction and news. We are surrounded by considerable forces which we have in vain tried to pierce on the 21st August and 1st September." My despatches remained tinanswered, and not one of my messengers (all military) returned.

On the 10th October there was a souncil of war

held at headquarters, where it was muanimously agreed that General Boyer should go to Versallies to try and learn the true situation, the views of the Prussian authorities by means of a military convention, and to know the conditions which would be made with regard to the army of Metz and a gengral peace. The text of the protocol of the council of war reads thus:—"After Marshal Bazaine had reviewed all the culminating points of the situation, he added that, in spite of all his efforts to comnumeate with the capital, no official news from the Jovernment has reached him, and nothing has been one to cause a presumption that a diversion by a French army to rescue the army of foot. The amount of provisions has decreased to such an extent that by reducing the daily rations to 300 grammes a day they could last till the 20th of October, including two days of biscuit reserved for the soldiers. The ration of horse flesh might be increased to 600 and later to 750 grammes, horses being considered as lost, seeing the impossibility to feed them. Moreover, the sanitary condition, with 19,000 sick and wounded, and the want of medica-ments, beds, lotions, and, above all, medicines, was most dangerous. Every kind of epidemics have manifested themselves in the hospitals, and have already tainted the town. The weakness caused by insufficient nourishment would only augment the illness. Already all the lazarettos were filled, and 2000 sick had to be taken in by the inhabitants, and it was evident that if a greater number of wounded was sent into the town there would be nowhere to put them, and they would threaten the public

heath.

It was decided:—First, to hold out under the walls of Metz as long as possible; recond, not to undertake operations the result of which appeared to be nothing; third, to negotiate within the space of forty-eight hours with the enemy, at the conclusion of an honorable convention; fourth, in case the nemy offered conditions incompatible with the enemy offered conditions incompatible with the litary honor, a passage by means of arms should

CANROBERT. ADMIBAULT, DESVAUX. SOLEILLE,

COFFINERES, LEBRUN.
BAZAINE,
General Boyer left for Versailles, and announced on the 18th of October the success of his mission.
The Army of Metz ought to go out freely with arms and baggage. These questions were entirely de-pendent on the political question. General Boyer painted the situation of France as

communicating with the Government of Detense without the convocation of a constitution, which alone pould guarantee the future treaty, and the adjournment of this meeting by the Government de facto, whom Prussia would not recognize, the power of the Constitution of the plebiscite of 1870 representing still the Government of right. By seven voices against five it was resolved that the General should return to Versailles, and from thence go on to England in the hope of obtaining by intervention of the regency less hard conditions. It was unanimously resolved that General Boyer should abstain from any political prejudice whatever, his aim being to deliver the Army of the Raine and keep it for France.

I never received any further news on this subject, but I learned a terward that these loyal efforts were without result, the Prussian authority proposing unacceptable conditions; and on the 22d of October I learned from Prince Frederick Charles that the negotiations were without result. On the morning of the 25th I put this communication before the council of war. The council wishing to be completely informed, General Changarnier went to the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles to ask, not to capitulate, but for an armistice with revictual ment, or for the army to leave, departing instantly for Algeria. The situation could not expect a better ending. We had to be resigned to all idea of forcing the lines, the enemy having vanished, and the sacrifice of thousands of lives would have been in this

case without result.

The council of war met on the 28th, in the morning, learned the result of Changarnier's mission, and bad to make a definite resolve. It was decided that General Jarras should go to the quarters of the Prince, with full power to act. I had given the order to collect all the eagles in the arsenal and to destroy them, but this order was not executed in all the corps. A new order was sent out for their destruction, which caused loss of time, and the con-vention being signed it could not be executed. Besides, military trophus are of no value if they are not taken on the field of battle." An appendit soined to the brochure contains the imprecations of Bazaine against the Provisional Government.

The Princess Editha Sent to a Lunaric Asy-

The unfortunate young woman who is known as the Princess Editha, and who claims to be a daughter of Lola Montez, was arrested yesterday in New York, on a warrant issued by Justice Coulter. Later in the day she was sent to the Lunatic Asyluia on Blackwell's Island. While In the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, she wrote letters to Recorder Hackett, Judge Bedford, and District-Attorney Garvin, declaring her arrest an unwarranted persecu-

SECOND EDITION

Latest by Telegraph.

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Reported French Successes,

Prussia's Indignity to England.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Archbishop Kenrick in St. Louis.

Railroading in the West

Legislature.

FROM EUROPE.

Eelaware

Reported French Successes. LONDON, Jan. 3 .- A severe engagement, in which the French were successful, preceded the evacuation of Gray by the Germans.

The reports that the Army of the Loire has retired on Gien are apparently confirmed.

General Chanzy's Army. BORDEAUX, Jan. 3 .- A portion of General hanzy's army is now strongly posted near Vendome.

Prussian Prisoners Captured. The engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French. Near La Chartre 1200 prisoners were taken by the French.

A Prussian column recently lost 300 men by drowning, in an attempt to cross the Loire on The Sinking of English Colliers.

Soldiers Drowned.

LONDON, Jan. S .- The Telegraph announces, on authority, that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet, relative to the seizure and sinking of English colliers in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment. This Moraing's Quotations.

Tals Floraling's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 3—11 30 A. M.—Consols, 92 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of 1862, 894; of 1865, old, 884; of 1867, 88; 10-408, 8746. Stocks steady; Erie, 1984; Illinois Central, 113%; Atlantic and Great Western, 2836.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—11 30 A. M.—Cotton tending down; unlands 84-68-69. down; uplands, Sign Sign; Orleans, Sign Sign, Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Wheat, 10s. 8d. at 10s. 10d. for highest grades No. 1 to lowest grades No. 2; red winter wheat, 11s.; stock of wheat at Liverrool, 363,000 quarters, against \$16,000 last year;

corn, 528. 6d., for new. FROM THE WEST.

Recention of Archbishop Kendrick. St. Louis, Jan. 3 .- Archbishop Kendrick, who has been absent a year in Rome where he took a prominent part in the Æcumenical Council, was formally received to day at St. John's Church. The various Catholic organizations, numbering 2000 members, paraded the streets with banners and music. The church was crowded, and thousands were unable to enter. Father Ryan delivered the opening address.

The Archbishop said, with respect to his course in the Œcumenical Council, he would state briefly the motives which governed his actions. Often in the debate he had perhaps seemed opposed to the great doctrine of the Church, but this arose from the fact that there were arguments which he could not explain, and his opposition was due to the misconception of the real character of the principles involved.

After a close examination of the question he would say that his motives for submission were simply due to an unshaken belief in the authority of the Catholic Church. The reason of the necessity for rendering obedience to the Church was self-evident, and could not be gainsaid. He would call to the remembrance of the Church that scriptural declaration, "Thou hast the words of eternal life," and reminded them of the trusts committed to Peter and Paul.

The Denver and Kansas Rallroad. DENVER, Jan. 2 .- The Government commissioners to examine the Benver Pacific and Kansas Railroads, arrived here on Saturday.

United States Land Office. The transactions of the United States Land Office in this city, for the year 1870, amount to a grand total of 274,517 acres. Of this amount. 73,789 were cash sales: 27,778 agricultural college scrip: 14,879 land warrants; 65,171 homestead entries: and 9408 final homesteads.

Ratirond Business. The Denver Pacific Railroad has been completed six months and six days, and has transported 72,000,000 pounds of freight.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has been completed four months and eleven days, and has transported 17,410,121 pounds of freight.

The aggregate Shipment of Gold and Silver for the year ending December 31 amounts to

upward of \$5,000,000. The Statistics of Crops, mines, population, cattle, live stock, and other sources of tangible wealth for the year 1870

show a very great improvement over any preceding year since the settlement of the Terri-The weather is warm and very pleasant.

Church Burned. St. Louis, Jan. 2 .- Christ Church, on Thirteenth street, was damaged by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Murder at Leavenworth.

St. Louis, Jan. S .- In Leavenworth yesterday a man named Kennedy, who suspected a man named Coffrey of being too intimate with his wife, met him on the street and fired four pistol balls through his head, killing him instantly. Kennedy gave himself up.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 3.—Slocks steady. Money, 7 per cent. currency to 7 gold. Gold, 110½@110½.

5-208 of 1662, coupon, 108½; do. 1884, do., 108½; do. 1865, do. 108½; do. 1865, new, 107½, exinterest; do. 1865, 168½; exinterest; do. 1865, 168½; exinterest; 10-408, 106½; Virginia 68, new, 68; Missouri 68, 83½, exinterest; canton Co., 65½; Cumberland pref., 25; N.Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 23; Reading, 99½; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 92½; Hinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; Western Union Telegraph, 45.

FROM DELAWARE.

Meeting of the Legislature-Electica of Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Dover, Jan. 3 .- The Legislature has just convened, and elected the following officers:-Senate-Speaker, Charles Gooding, of New Castle; Clerk, James R. Mitchell, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry Skidmore, of Sussex. House-Speaker, Sewell C. Biggs, of New Castle; Clerk, John B. Pennington, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. Wingate, of Sussex.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Union Pacific Railroad Coupons. BOSTON, Jan. 3 .- The coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds were paid yesterday at the company's office in this city.

Boston, Jan. 3.—A policeman named Hinds yesterday shot and severely wounded a man named James Murray, while engaged in an affray with others at Newton. The officer was committed and held to bail in \$5000.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Ex-Secretary Cox Discourses on the Subject in the "North American Review." The following points are extracted from an article by the ex-Secretary of the Interior in the forthcoming number of The North Ameri-

What, then, is the remedy? It is to apply to the civil service, completely and thoroughly, the plain principles of common business administration; to separate the public offices, absolutely and forever, from all favoritism, nepotism, and "influence;" to declare patronage in all its forms to be anti-republican and dangerous to the State; to find and practice upon a principle of selection for office which shall give every citizen of the country a per-fectly equal chance to prove his capacity and fitness for the public service; and to obtain a posi-tion in it when he has made the proof, with thor-ough independence of President, Secretary, or Congressman, and simply and solely because of his citizenship and his fitness. It is, further, to adopt in the permanent civil service a tenure of office dur-ing good behavior, with the hope of rising to the highest grades of the routine service by industry and strict devotion to duty. In orief, the principle to be adopted is admission to the civil service only upon the results of a competitive examination open to all, and dismission only upon ascertained failure of capacity or character.

capacity or character.

Apartfrom the weight of so decisive an authority, our own experience proves the necessity of making examinations competitive, because, in spite of the law requiring a general examination, our practice has notoriously and undentably become no bette than if no examination whatever were required. A spasmodic effort to make the examination mean something may be made when public sentiment is for the moment aroused; but he must be dult indeed who does not see that when the mere scratch of a pen of the head of a department or a bureau may decide in favor of an applicant influentially supported, and nobody be at all the wiser for it, there is no security at all against a return at any moment to the most undisguised forms of office-jobbing. The objection is often made by those who have given the subject a very superficial consideration, that the successful corrections in these examinations will usually be boys fresh from school or college, and that older and better men who have become "rusty" in their school knowledge will fall. The exa-minations in every well-regulated sys-em are so ordered that the specific knowledge most used in the bureau itself is that general education of the applicant is tested, and the onl, conceivable method of doing that must be, as Mill has remarked, to examine him upon the topics of a general education. But this is so conducted as to call out his special fitness the place we seeks, if he has it. We assert, with the most complete confidence, competitive examinations are not only theoretically the best method of determining the qualifications of applicants for routine offices, but are proven by the experience of our own departments, as well as by that of other civilized nations, to be also the best practical means of securing a good civil service, and the only refuge from evils that become intolerable the more closely they are viewed.

But how is it as to the freedom of competition?

Should the examinations be open to all? Undoubtedly they should. By our hypothesis we have discarded the corrupt system based upon patronage and inducnce; and the only way is to make thorough work of it. We have declared that we are seeking by means of compet tion the best men that can be procured for the places we have to fill. To say that will have to stop at political lines is to discard our principle, and hig in by the shoulders the very enemy we have been trying to expel— There are political places which must be distinctly and permanently recognized as such; but they do not come within the list of routine offices; and in the departments, at the seat of government, they would not necessarily include any one below the rank of Cabir et officer. The practice of selecting from the adherents to a party always and neces-

sarily leads to abuse.

The English Government has already far outstripped us in reform, making an accomplished fact of that which we, who boast of our practicality, are still besitting about. It will be a proud day for the American people also when one of its statesmen can truthfully take up these words and declare, too, have withdrawn patronage from the domintor of party and given it to the people." Prussia had long since led the way, under the guidance of her Stein and her Scharnhorst, and showed the world what could be done in making an intelligent people by general education, and a model civil and military service by spplying to them the rigid principle of selection, without favoritism in the one or exemp-

tion in the other.

There should be no controversy among the friends of civil service reform as to the statutory means by which the result is to be reached. Anything which distinctly and unmistakably enounces the true prin-ciples of open competition and permanent tenure will serve as a railying-point, and can be perfected as experience may demonstrate the practicable improvements. Mr. Jenckes in the House and Mr. Schurz in the Senate have ably contrived and advocated the principle contended for in these columns, and the bills prepared by either would, if passed, be efficient to destroy the abuse we are dighting. The Executive would be charged with carrying into effect the measure that might be enacted, and the heads of departments, under the observation of the friends of the measure, and stimulated by a public sentiment manifestly growing rapidly stronger is support of the reform, would undoubtedly seek with earnestness for the easiest and most satisfactory mode of carrying the principle into practice. It hesitation or obstruction should become apparent, the correction by legislation in detail could then be

With great hesitation, another and final advantage or of such a change is submitted, which we may not be permitted wholly to overlook. As the Cabinet would be before the country, where their acts, opinions, and views could not be concealed, Cabinet changes, like ministerial crises in other constitutional governments, would carry with them their own explanation, and be freed from the degrading gossip concerning personal motives and character and the compromising and contradictory stories of newspaper "interviews," which are now the bane and the shame of American politics.

A FATAL JUMP.

Cut to Pieces on the Morris and Essex Rall-

On Sunday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a shocking occurrence took place at the Rose-ville junction of the Morris and Essex and Bloomfield Railroads. Mr. William Ashley, a master carpenter, residing in Bloomfield, was journeying to his home to spend his New Year's" with his family, and in so dolog took the wrong train-the twenty minutes past 4 South Orange, instead of the Bloomfield accommodation. At Roseville Junction he discovered his mistake, and rushing out on the platform jumped off. He rolled under the wheels and

LITERALLY CUT TO PIECES. The body was frightfully cut up and the skull crushed in. The county physician was at once notified, and, on a careful examination of the facts, arrived at the conclusion that deceased was only to blame himself. The body was given in charge of his relatives. Poor Ashley had only recently returned from the South, where he had purchased a farm and intended to remove to it

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL. Mr. Schenck and the English Mission

The San Domingo Resolution.

President's Forthcoming Message The Internal Revenue Office.

Commissioner Pleasanton Installed

FROM WASHINGTON.

The English Mission.

Beecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—General Schenck arrived here last night and was at the State Department to-day in consultation with Secretary Fish about his instructions as Minister to London. General Schenck will not sail until the 25th, as his instructions will not be ready before that time, nor can he arrange his private affairs. He does not propose returning to Ohio or taking his seat again in the House. As soon as he noticed the account of an interview alleged to have taken place between himself and a news-paper reporter, he telegraphed to the State Department from New York denying its authenticity. He has refused a large number of invitations to public dinners for the reason that he does not wish to say anything concerning his mission, or to commit himself to any particular

The San Domingo Resolution. A number of friends of Mr. Morton's San Domingo resolutions were in conference with the President yesterday and to-day as to the best means of getting it through the House to-morrow. It has been intimated that unless opportunity is allowed for a discussion, that the opponents of the measure will filibuster to delay action. The San Domingo resolution is at the bottom of the calendar, and if its opponents choose they can call the yeas and nays on every bill which it is proposed to lay aside in order to reach it, and this will consume days. The fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee have to give five days' notice before reporting on the subject will probably throw it over till next

Minister Washburne, in a despatch to the State Department recently received, gives it as his opinion that the sur-render of Paris will not terminate the war. The French have at no stage of the struggle shown greater determination, and Washburne thinks that they will not submit as long as they have

any men or money left.

The Coming Special Message.

The special message that the President proposes to send to Congress, relative to the condition of affairs in the Southern States will contain a recommendation that he be allowed discretionary power in raising land and naval forces to suppress outbreaks in States where the reconstruction acts have ceased to operate. This is done, it is alleged, upon the recommendation of leading Republicans in the South Mr. Greeley and the Domincian Commission. It is stated that the President has tendered Horace Greeley a position on the San Domingo Commission, with the view of securing the in-

fluence of the Tril one in advocating annexa-Greeley had a long interview with Grant this morning.

The New Internal Revenue Commissioner. Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 3. - Commissioner Pleasanton took the oath of office before Chief Justice Cartter this morning, and has entered upon his duties. The heads of divisions of the Internal Revenue office and the several chiefs of bureaus of the Treasury called and paid their respects to the new Commissioner. Several members of Congress, including Senators Cameron, Wilson,

and Tipton also called upon him, Recevery of Stolen Revenue. A telegram received to-day at the Internal Revenue Office announces that \$17,000 of the amount stolen by ex-Collector Fuller, of Texas, who is now in custody for defalcation, has been

FROM THE STATE.

The Senate Organization—Attempted Assassi-nution of a Senator. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3 .- Prior to this morning trouble was anticipated in the organization of the Senate. Senator Miller, of Cumberland, being sick at home, a delegation waited on him and brought him here this morning. Philadelphia is well represented by roughs, who have caused an excitement among the citizens. Last night Senator Petriken, while in his room at the Bolton House, was astonished by rapid reports of a pistol, balls of which came through his door into the room.

Prior to this he had been grossly insulted by Fourth ward roughs. It is believed to have resulted from the fact of his vote having defeated Ahern, the candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms. Senator Connell this afternoon will introduce a bill calling a Constitutional Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. House of Representatives. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.—The House was called to

The Hon Francis Jordan. Secretary of the State, presented the returns of the election of members, howing a Republican majority of ten votes. The members were then either sworn or affirmed. Hon. James H. Webb, of Bradford county, was

then elected Speaker. The Democrats ysted for James Elis, of Schuylkill county.

General Selfridge was re-elected Chief Clerk, and Edward G. Lee and John Smull, assistants. The Senate meets at 3 o'clock.

Speaker Webb delivered the following address:—
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—I
return you my sincere thanks for this evidence of

your confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations for the session of the present winter, and assure you it shall be my pleasure, as be my duty, to try and perform fairly, impartially, and in accordance with my best judgment and ability; and, as you must be aware, my success will, to a very great extent, depend upon the support which I shall receive at your hands. I believe I quite fully comprehend the responsibilitie and the duties which will necessarily devolve upon me in a proper discharge of its duties, and I rost earnestly solicit your sapport and aid in the transaction of the business of the House, as also that you shall be charitable when I err. The business of the session which we are about to commence must necessarily be extensive and important. It is not possible that a great State like Pennsylvania with ble that a great State like Pennsylvania, with all her varied interests, can otherwise than require at the bands of her representatives much legislation. When we attempt to contemplate the great manufacturing, mining, agricultural, and other producing interests of our great commonwealth, we are compelled to acknowledge that duty to our constituents in providing for their necessies, and in protecting them against unwiseand improper legislation, requires us to be faithful in a proper discharge of our duties both in ascertaining what is required to pro-perly encourage and advance her great and import-ant interests, as also to prevent that which shall work injustice and wrong. Hoping that our session will be both pleasant to ourselves and beneficial to our constituents, I again thank you for the hono which I have received at your hands.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

January Term.
Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams. The January sitting of the Supreme Coart in The January sitting of the Supreme Coart in this city was begun this morning. The attendance of lawyers was very large, crowding the bar, the alsles, and encroaching even upon the precincts of the bench. A great number of judgments were entered in country cases that were heard by the Court at Harrisburg and Pittsburg, which the crowded state of our columns to day prevents us from eighting in columns to-day prevents us from giving in detail. The list, which is a very heavy one, was then called by the Chief Justice in order to ascertain what cases were ready for argument.

Business Resumed.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. This Court to-day resumed work. Judge Allison appointed John L. Busby. Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury, and instructed that body generally as to their duties. He then organized the petit jury and adjourned the Court until tomorrow, when the trial of prison cases will be

A Big Case-Second National Bank of Eric vs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prins-Judge, Sharswood. This is an action brought by the bank to recover \$50,000 from the defendants. The facts of the case as developed by the testimony are as follows, and are of considerable interest to the public, because of its involving the mysterious robbery of the Ocean Bank of New York in 1869:—On the 10th of June, 1869, the cashier of the Ocean Bank called on Smith, Randolph & Co. and offered to loan them \$50,000 on Government collaterals. The loan was accepted, and \$50,000 of U.S. bonds were deposited as collaterals with the Ocean Bank—they being worth, with the premium on, \$60,000. bonds were stolen from the Ocean Bank. defendants at once tendered the \$50,000 and demanded their bonds—which, of course, were not forthcoming. It then appeared that the Ocean Bank was agent for the Erie Bank, a fact not before known to Smith, Randolph & Co. The Erie Bank now sues the defendants for the money, on the alleged principle of law that the loss of a collateral without negligence does not discharge the debt. The case is still on trial. The printed depositions alone amount to over 700 printed pages.

General Curtis, of Erie; W. S. Lane and George W. Biddle, Esqs., for the bank. Lewis Waln Smith and Constant Guillou, Esqs., for the defendants.

First Colored Juror. The first colored man who has been drawn for jury services is in attendance upon the

Quarter Sessions, before Judge Allison, this

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1871. This is the first business day of the new year, and it opens dull and heavy enough. Most branches of business are exceptionally quiet, making money-hunting a matter of little importance at present. The various corporations are paying out gold and currency very freely, and the indications are that toward the indications are that toward the indications. and the indications are that towards the close of the present week the regular loan market will recover its wonted features of abundance and ease. Call loans are moderately active, and

rates range from 514@614 per cent.
Gold continues remarkably quiet and steady. all the sales this morning being reported at 110%, without a single fluctuation. Government bonds are in demand at a fur-

ther advance. Stocks were quite active, and general prices advanced. Sales of City 63 at 100 for the new certificates. Rending Rallroad was in active request, and

numerous sales were made at 40½, s. o., up to 40¾, regular. Sales of Pennsylvania at 63½: Camden and Amboy at 117%; and Lebigh Valley at 60%; 37% was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26% for Philadelphia and Eric.

\$7100 SC No 8 82.18. 13 \$5000 do...\$5 wn. 73 31 sh Cam & Am R.117% 27 sh Penna R. 1s. 62% 15 sh Let Val.18. 60% 100 sh Leh Nav.b15. 33% 200 100 100 600 200 500 100 200 do....b3. 49% do....2d, 49% do la. s60wn 49 do ... b60. 83% 4 do....... 5334 200 do.s66wn.ls. 3832 10 sh Corn Ex Bk. 70 5 sh Read..d bill. 50 do.....4974 do.....4974 do.ls.830wn.4975

5 sh Read...d bill. to

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third

street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of

1881, 110 % @110 ½; \$208 of 1862, 109 2, 109 2, 100, 1864,

108 % @108 ½; do. 1865, 108 ½ @108 ½; do., July, 1865,

107 ½ @107 ½; do., July, 1867, 108 2, 108 ½; do. July,

1868, 108 ½ @108 ½; to. 40, 106 ½ @106 ½; U. S. Pacin

RR. Cy. 68, 110 ½ @110 ½. Gold, 110 ½ @111.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third

street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 110 ½ @110 ½; do. 1862, 108 ½ @109 ½;

do. 1864, 108 ½ @108 ½; do. 1865, 108 ½ @108 ½; do. 1865,

new, 107 ½ @107 ½; do. 1867, do. 107 ½ @108 ½; do. 1868,

do. 168 ½ @108 ½; 10 408, 106 ½ @106 ½. U. S. 30 Year

6 per cent. Ourrency, 110 ½ @11; Gold, 110 ½ @

110 ½; Silver, 108 @107; Union Pacific Railroad

1st Mort. Bonds, 780 @800; Central Pacific Railroad,

890 @ 900; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 615 @ 640.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Jan. 3 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25,830 @ ton, as

in quality. Seeds-Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and commands 11@11 c. @ pound. Timothy and Flaxseed are scarce and wanted. We quote the former at

\$5 50, and the latter at \$2@2.10. There is less activity in the Flour market, but we continue former quotations. There is very little demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 1000 barrels superfine and 1000 barreis Pennsylvania extra on private terms; some Northwestern extra family at \$6@6.50; 3000 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6@6-25; Indiana and Ohio do, do, in lots at \$6.25@7.25, and fancy lots at high

do. do. in lots at \$5 2000 120, and rancy lots at high figures. Rye Flour sells at \$5 12 1/4 205 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The tone of the Wheat market is firm, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 3000 bushels at \$1 43 20 45 for Indiana red and \$1 50 for Ohio amber. sales of 400 bushels Peonsylvania yellow at 78c. and some Western mixed at 77c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 54@56c. and Western at

n Barley and Malt no sales were reported. Whisky is unchanged. Nates of 85 barrets West-ern fron and wood bound at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 3. — Arrived, bark
Chineserean, from Iquique for orders.
Passed up for Richmond, brig John Shea, from

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 3 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THE EGRAPH 6 A. M......30 | 11 A. M.....37 | 2 P. M.....41

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hercoles, Doughty, 36 hours from Providence, with mase, to J. S. Hilles.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Miliville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Co.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, fm Wilmington, N. C., with humber to Norgross & Shoets. with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.